The only Philatelic Paper in the Maritime Provinces.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

Vol. I - - - - No. 2

THE Halifax Philatelic Magazine.

PUBLISHED ONCE EVERY MONTH.

MUIRHEAD & VAN MALDER,

30 Hollis Street, - - - Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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~THE~

Halifax Philatelic Magazine.

PUBLISHED ONCE EVERY MONTH.

Vol. I. Halifax, N. S., February, 1897. No. 2.

The Stamps of Nova Scotia.

A COMPLETE REFERENCE LIST.

BY A. M. MUIRHEAD.

Below I endeavor to give, in as complete manner as possible, a list of all stamps issued by Nova Scotia, including varieties of paper, and the various provisional or split stamps known to exist :—

1851.	Sept. 1st.	3 pence, dark blue.
1851.	Sept. 1st.	6 pence, light green.
1851.	Sept. 1st.	1 shilling, violet.
1853.	June.	1 penny, red-brown.
1857.		6 pence, dark green.
1858.		3 pence, light blue.
1858.		3 pence, light on blue paper.
1858.		6 pence, dark on blue paper.
1860-67.		1 cent, black, white paper.
		1 cent, black, grey paper.
		2 cents, mauve, white paper.
		2 cents, mauve, grey paper.
		2 cents, pearl grey.
		5 cents, blue, white paper.
		5 cents, blue, blue paper.
		8½ cents, green, white paper.
		8½ cents, green, grey paper.
		10 cents, vermillion, white paper.
		10 cents, vermillion, grey paper.
		12½ cents, black, white paper.
		12½ cents, black, grey paper.

PROVISIONALS.

3 pence.	Half 6 pence cut diagonally, dark and light green. Eight varieties, according to manner of split.
3 pence.	Half 6 pence, cut vertically or horizontally. Both shades.
3 pence.	Quarter of shilling. Only one known to exist.
4½ pence.	Half 6 pence and half 3d.
6 pence.	Diagonal half of shilling.

7½ pence.	Half 3 pence and entire 6 pence.
7½ pence.	Two 3 pence and half 3 pence.
7½ pence	Half shilling and half 3 pence.
7½ pence.	6 pence and quartar 6 pence.
9 pence.	6 pence and half 6 pence.
2 cents.	Half of 5 cents
5 cents.	Unauthorized surcharge on 3 pence, blue, in double circle.
5 cents.	Half 10 cents.
5 cents.	Half 2 cents and two 2 cents.
8 cents.	5 cents, 2 cents, and half 2 cents
8½ cents.	5 cents, half 5 cents, and half 2 cents.
10 cents.	8½ cents, 1 cent, and half 1 cent.
10 cents.	Unauthorized surcharge on 6 pence, similar to 3 pence surcharged 5 cents.
12½ cents.	10 cents, and half 5 cents
12½ cents.	Two 5 cents, and half 5 cents.
12½ cents.	10 cents, two 1 cent, and half 2 cent.
13 cents.	10 cents, 2 cents, and half 2 cents.
13 cents.	12½ cents, and half 1 cent.
13½ cents.	12½ cents, and half 2 cents.
15 cents.	10 cents, and half 10 cents.

All the provisional, or split stamps, are rare, some of them being represented by a single specimen. Of the pence issue splits, the two and a half 3 pences used as 7½ pence, and the diagonally cut 6 pence, are the most common varieties. In all cases the vertical or horizontal split is much rarer than the diagonal variety.

In the above list, I have omitted the various shades of the shilling, as the stamp is extremely rare, and I prefer not to speak from hearsay.

The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

BY W. F. VAN MALDER.

Of all the British North American stamps, the stamps of British Columbia, with which is included Vancouver Island, are the least heard of. They certainly are worthy of as much study as any other B. N. A. stamps, and in a good used condition are comparatively rarer than any other of the B. N. A., and are fully worth the catalogue price. To prove this, all that is necessary is to go to any large dealer and observe the small number of British Columbia and Vancouver Island stamps he has, as compared to those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or other B. N. A. Look, again, at the collections of those making a specialty of B N. A., and see how few of British Columbia they contain. I have had the pleasure of examining a good many collections myself, with the result as above, therefore a few words on the stamps themselves will not be out of order.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island issued their first stamp in 1861, and it was of the denomination of 2¾ pence, printed in pink, and had the names of both colonies on them. They are found imperforated, and perforated 14, the imperforated being very rare. In fact, I think, without exception, it is the rarest of all B. N. A. stamps, as very few are known to exist.

The next to follow were the 5 cents rose and 10 cents pink of Vancouver Island, and are priced in cents, as the accounts of that colony were kept in dollars and cents from 1862, during which time those of British Columbia were expressed in pence. They were issued about July, 1875, and were typographed on white paper, watermarked a crown and C C, and are found imperforate and perforated 14, like the 2½ pence British Columbians, are much rarer imperforate than perforated. As they were only in use one year when the colonies became united, we can thereby judge the rarity of good used copies, and Scott's price is not too high.

In 1866 we have the 3 pence blue, bearing the names of both colonies, printed in blue, in shades from dark to light, and watermarked crown and C C, and is the commonest of all the British Columbia and Vancouver stamps.

To meet the requirements of the change in currency, in 1867, the decimal series came in use. To save the cost of a new plate, they were all printed from the same plate as the 3 pence blue, only in different colors, and had the values printed at the bottom. The colors are—for the 2 cents, brown; 5 cents, red; 10 cens, rose-pink; 25 cents, orange; $1, green. The earliest printings are perforated 14, and some measuring 13½. In a later printing they were all perforated 12½, except the 2 cents value. The 10 cents and $1 are found in about the same proportion both ways; the 5, 25 and 50 cents are much starcer perforated 12½.

To those making a specialty of B. N. A. stamps, I would advise to fill up their British Columbia as quickly as they can, as the time will surely come when the true valne of them will be more generally known, and consequently the prices will advance.

Like most other countries, they are not entirely free from the counterfeter, but as the printing is so poorly executed, and are on unwatermarked paper, it requires only a comparison with a genuine copy to be able to distinguish the difference.

The secret mark on the stamps of Queensland consists of a crown and the letter Q, embossed faintly—in fact, being bifficult to distinguish. It is nearly the size of the watermark, and is impressed on the center of the stamp. It exists on all the ½ and 1 pence stamps, on their wmkd. paper.

The principle difference between the original issue and the re-engraved of the 1854-6 1 pence red stamps of Great Britain, is in the eyelids, which are scarcely visible in the original, and are very plain in the re engraved series.

We are somewhat late this month due to waiting for reports as to the amalgamation meetings. We must apologize for this, but the chance of securing a "scoop" was tempting, so much so that we held the paper back a week in order to have the news in the matter of amalgamation.

—THE—

Halifax Philatelic Magazine.

PUBLISHED ONCE EVERY MONTH.

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MUIRHEAD & VAN MALDER,

30 HOLLIS STREET, - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

ALEX. M. MUIRHEAD, - - - *Editor.*

EDITORIAL.

THE article in our last number, on the Nova Scotia Remainders, by "A Halifax Collector," has attracted considerable attention and was reprinted by *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. In a later issue of that publication, there appears a little note from Mr. Donald A. King of this city, contradicting the statements of our contributor. This is surely a unique position for Mr. King to take, for, as everybody knows, he was the prime mover in the deal that brought to light those shady remainders. In his letter, Mr. King is careful to expunge any hint as to what the real facts of the matter are, and now, since our contributor is in error, we extend to Mr. King a cordial invitation to give the public a statement of the true facts. You have the floor, Mr. King.

WHILE we are writing this, meetings are being held in Toronto and Montreal for the purpose of amalgamating the D. P. A and the C. P. A. These meetings are being held under the authority of the respective Presidents, and amount to nothing. We refuse to be amalgamated, and await with interest the amusing antics of our peculiar President. Come up, gentlemen, and join the great new society,—it will only cost one dollar to join, and this amount is divided between the official organ and the secretary. The name is the D. of C. P A., with a probability of having the first word cut off. Let all the suckers in the philatelic domain hasten to join the new association, in which the dues are only four times what they should be. All D. P. A. members should rally round, and hasten to join the C. P. A under the new name and the same old nature. "Send the Secretary one dollar" will now take the place of "Send Uncle Tommyrot two dollars," of *Sunday World* fame. In the meanwhile, we will go right on with the D. P. A and rational dues, knowing that we will receive the support of a majority of its members, and firm in our faith in low dues and officers who do not soil their hands with remuneration for their services.

JUST as we go to press, come the news that amalgamation is off. As is well known, Mr Weldon, at a moment when the committee on amalgamation was ready to bring matters to an issue interferred, and issued a circular in corroboration with Capt. Wurtele of

the C. P. A., which contained a plan of union. This circular called for initiation fee of 50cts and 50cts. per annum dues. From the tenor of this circular, we thought it was Mr. Weldon's intention to force almalgamation under any conditions, and consequently condemned most strongly his actions in this respect Interference of this oddious kind ill befits a President of a national society, and Mr. Weldon's action in doing this, is something not easy to forget. Still, when the matter was brought to issue, it appears that Mr. Weldon has not overlooked the interests of our Association, for which we will bo very glad to give him his full credit. Particulars are meagre as yet, and we hope the light of fuller information may show that Mr. Weldon's actions were in the in the interest of the D. P. A.

Amalgamation Off!

Advises from Toronto and Montreal indicate that amalgamation negotiations will not take place

(*Special telegraph report to H. P. M.*)

TORONTO, FEB. 1ST, 1897.

Amalgamation meeting favored lower dues, otherwise in favour. Further particulars unobtainable. Believe Montreal meeting favoured amalgamation unanimously.

LATER PARTICULARS.

"The meeting of the C. P. A. was "in favor of amalgamation and en- "trusted me with necessary authority "to enter into relations with the D. P. "A. to conclude matters. I regret "however, that upon my return here, "I was informed by Mr. Weldon that "the D. P. A. was prepared to accept "the proposal conditionally with a still "greater reduction in fees. This, I "could not for a moment entertain "and regret that our efforts have "proved unavailing. Under the cir- "cumstances, I am taking immediate "measures to re-organize the C. P. A.

ERNEST F. WURTELE,
President C. P. A.

THE above is all we can obtain up to to time of going to press, which indicates that amalgamation has failed to connect, and that Canada will now have two national societies. We are inclined to the opinion that it is for the best, certainly it would never do for the D. P. A. to surrender itself to the C. P. A., and while amalgamation would necessitate some concessions on both sides, still the D. P. A. has some principles of vital importance, which, in surrendering, would mean its practical extinction. From what we can learn, Mr. Weldon acted in the interests of the D. P. A., and although his interference in the matter appears to have been uncalled for and discourteous to the Trustees and others, still he appears to have acted as a loyal D. P. A. member, and we extend our approval of his latter action.

Mr. Patterson's Reply to Mr. Weldon.

The ex-Secretary of the D. P. A. gives some inside facts in re the late Convention, effectually answering the inuendos of his detractors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE H. P. M.,—

Dear Sir,—In the *Philatelic Era* for Dec. 12th, in the "Canadian Notes," there appears a lengthy paragraph relating to me personally, and which calls for a reply. I take this opportunity of showing the falsity of the argument.

The writer, Mr I. E. Weldon of Toronto, who writes under the name of "Jasper," in beginning states that I am continually harping on bossism, etc Now this is not the case. When I see an instance of this kind I give it to the readers of the philatelic papers and there let the matter drop. What I said in regard to the D. P. A., I said over my own name that all might see who wrote the notes in question But, as Mr. Weldon has seen fit to take up the subject, I must, in as brief a manner as possible, answer his statements. Mr. Weldon says that the world knows I was a candidate for Sec'y-Treas. of the D. P. A at the the last election. Now, as election drew near, I announced that I would not be a candidate for Sec'y-Treas another year. Messrs. Muirhead, Bishop, Wicks and Barnum and other gentlemen, whose names I can give if necessary, solicited me to again stand being satisfied with the work done by me during my term in office.

I consented to run and did so, but did not solicit *one vote* during the election as I desired to leave the choice entirely free. I challenge Mr. Weldon to produce proof that I solicited votes during the campaign. Mr. Weldon's opinion of me has evidenly changed during the campaign, as he then wrote me a postal card adding that "we would make a good running pair." Perhaps Mr. Weldon has forgotten this little incident. I replied that my support was pledged to Mr. Muirhead. Mr. Weldon then states that I was defeated and shortly after sent in my resignation to the D. P. A. He also states that I held a large number of proxies at the convention and the larger part of these were thrown out as not having been signed by the members or in other words he charges me with executing fraudulent proxies. I took to the convention in Toronto 43 proxies and received 6 more while there. I should state that I went four days before the convention was called. Mr. C. Bailey kindly took me around the city and introduced me to the leading dealers. In a conversation with Mr. W. R. Adams, I learned the true state of affairs when he said that Toronto collectors would never permit the D. P. A. to be amalgamated with the C. P. A. He said that before doing that they would start another society. I then saw the true state of affairs and gave about 30 of the proxies I had into Mr. C. Bailey's hands, instructing him to give my books, etc., to the convention and inform them that I was not a candidate for re-election, but, to see that the proxies were voted by the persons whom I was supporting. I was not defeated, as, had I desired to run, I held enough votes, outside of the personal promises of other friends to have controlled the whole election had I so wished. The convention was a farce, the nominating committee being the power behind the throne After the result was announced, and I had received an impartial report of the convention, I had no further desire to become identified among the leading lights of the D. P. A. and last month I re igned However, I did not resign for over three months after the election. As to Mr. Weldon's statement that my proxies were fraudulent, I will say that it is a falsehood and I defy him to prove that one proxy held me was not signed by the member whose name appeared thereon. If Mr Weldon's a gentleman, and I believe he is, he will either present proof for this statement or retract it. Mr. Weldon also states that the Toronto members do wish to run the society but for its own good and feel quite confident of being able to do independent of me. When I

assumed the position of Sec'y-Treas of D. P. A., only one member in Toronto, Mr. W. R. Adams, had paid his dues, and at the time of holding the convention not over six out of over forty Toronto members had paid their dues. Mr. Weldon's name had to be blacklisted before he would pay his. The interest the Toronto members took in the D. P. A was truly marvelous. After six months of hard work upon society affairs, in which Messrs. Adams and Bailey afforded me a little assistance, the society was on its feet, and then these guardian angels were willing to condescend to take the whole management of the Association into their own hands and receive the credit of building up the society. They are quite willing to pose as public benefactors.

In closing his article, Mr. Weldon asks pardon of the editor and readers for giving so much of his time to the attacks of a disgruntled politician, but he would like to set these much abused Toronto tin-gods right in the eyes of the philatelic world There we have the key-note of the whole thing. The Toronto members want to look right in the eyes of the public They wish others to do the work while they obtain the credit. This reminds me of Burns' quotation.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ither see us!
It wad frae monie a blunders free us
And foolish notions."

Also of the later addition.

"But, oh! how pleasing to these selfish elves
If other see them as they see themselves."

IRVING E. PATTERSON.

LITERARY NOTES.

BY A. M. MUIRHEAD.

JUST three years ago, there came a little crudely gotten up paper that none bought would live six months. The larger papers, faultless themselves, hastened to ridicule the little stranger, and went for it with a will. Yet it lived and prospered until few would recognize in the *Evergreen State Philatelist* of to-day, the result of so humble a beginning. Fine to its name, its cover is ever of that color so dear to the Irishman's heart, and our hope is that it hall meet no obstacles in its onward march, and that every year shall bring twelve numbers of the popular E. S. P.

* * *

AND now we come to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* Surely in no country under the sun with the exception of the United States, could such a publication pass through the mails as second-class matter. It is all Mekeel, the grand, the mighty, the omnicient Mekeel. We might almost look through the paper upon which it is printed and expect to find it watermarked Mekeel. Literary giants, writing from all the principal centers of philately, contribute each week their soul stirring notes, and each burns incense to the name of the only Mekeel. The mighty firm of Mekeel gets out the "Postage Stamp Album of the World," and invite *all* to compete for a prize of $50 in gold, as to who shall write the best essay on its virtues. No less a person than C. E. Severn of Cook County, wins the prize, after prostrating himself body and bones, and all the literary talents he might possess before the Album and the name of Mekeel. And thus the good work goes on.

* * *

THE *American Collector* is one of our best papers — a "bird," as Mr. Page, of Muscatine, Iowa, would say. Mr. Miller, I am sure, has no dearth of well-wishers, and doesn't need any praise I could give him, but I can't refrain from adding my voice to the rest in expressing the hope that his paper shall see many noons, and that Seebeck shall get out many more of his yearly sets before the *American Collector* is numbered with the departed.

* * *

THE *Philatelic Advocate*, published by Starnaman Brothers, at Berlin, Ont., has turned out a most enterprising sheet. The January number has a cover printed in red, blue and gold, and begins a new volume. We extend congratulations.

HERE'S a paper for you,—*Stamp Lore.* The typographical appearance is 'way up, and the heading is printed in color. It consists of short notes almost entirely. No one knows who the editor is. It might be L. M. Stæbler, but then it might be George Washington or George Francis Train.

BARGAINS!

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1880. 1, 2 and 3c	12c
1887. ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c	20c
1890-94. ½, 1, 2, 3, 6, 12c	20c
1866. 3c olive, star in corner	15c
1866. 24c blue	30c

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

2 penny, unused	12c
3 penny, unused	12c
12 cent, unused	15c

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20 1c. 1887.
10 2c, 1887.
10 3c. 1887.
10 5c, 1887.
2 6c. 1890.
4 3c. 1880.
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All stamps are in good condition.
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ADAMS' BARGAINS!

Newfoundland, 4d, sheet of 20	$11 00
Newfoundland, 6d, sheet of 20	11 00
Canada, 3d perf., ribbed, fine	12 00
Canada, 5c beaver, variety	10 00
Quebec Law Stamps, $10, $20, $30, rare	35 00
Same, 1890 issue	20 00
UNITED STATES REVENUES—	
Life Insurance, 25c perf	20
Bond, 25c part perf., fine copies	60
Protest, 25c perf	35
Warehouse Receipt, 25c unperf	1 10
perf	55
U. L. Revenues, perf	30
*Power of Attorney, 25c unused	10
*Certificate, 25c	10
*25c 2nd issue	10
$1 Power of Attorney, unperf	65
$1 Mortgage, unperf	80
25c Protest, unperf	90
UNITED STATES POSTAGE—	
1847. 5c brown (orig cov. 60c)	$0 50
10c black, Washington	2 80
1851. 10c green	80
1855. 5c brown, type II	1 50
5c red, type I	4 50
10c green	27
1861. 24c unused, og	2 50
10c green	8
10c green, unused	1 25
30c orange	40
90c blue	3 00
4c brown	25
1869. 2c Jackson, unused	40
1c blue, grilled	65
1c black, "	18
10c green "	50
1869. 1c buff	50

WM. R. ADAMS,
7 Ann Street - - TORONTO, ONT.

BARGAINS IN CANADIAN REVENUES.

A SURE INVESTMENT.

Secure them While they can be Got at Moderate Prices.

PACKET No. 1.—Contains 20 varieties Canadian Bill Stamps, 1st, 2nd and 3rd issue. Cat. value $1.50. My price 50c.

No. 2—Contains 25 var. Law Stamps from Ontario, Que., and Manitoba provinces, 1st, 2nd and 3rd issues. Cat. price $3.00. My price, 75c.

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No. 4—Contains 70 var. Canadian Revenues, containing Bill Stamps, all issues, values up to $5.00. Many rare Manitoba Law Stamps and others. This magnificent collection, which will catalogue over $20.00, for $5.00 (a good investment).

No. 5—Contains a Complete Set of 1st issue Quebec Law Stamps. Very fine. Cat. value $11.50 (14 var., 10c up to $5.00.) My price, $3.50, for a short time only.

No. 6—Contains 15 var. Ontario Law Stamps all issues and surcharges. Cat. value $2.00. My price, 35c.

No. 7—Contains 20 var. Quebec Law Stamps, 1st and 2nd issues. Very rare. Including $1.00 and $2.00 values. Cat. value over $8.00. My price, $1.00.

No. 8—Contains 8 var. Manitoba Laws, including surcharges. Very rare. Cat. price over $4.00. My price, 75c.

The above packets are **Grand Bargains** and wide-awake collectors will do well to make a collection of these scarce stamps, many of which have long been out of use—buy them before they get out of reach.

Want lists filled. References required. Will exchange Canadian Revenues against good U. S. Postage or Revenues not in my collection. 32 page Price List free.

Agents Wanted.

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"Ketcheson's Catalogue" prices all Canadian Postage and Revenue Stamps. Price 25 cents.

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NOVA SCOTIA STAMPS.

We have on hand at this date five specimens of the Nova Scotia 3 pence, 1851, which we believe will rank as among the finest copies of this stamp extant. They are perfect in every particular. We offer these at the low rate of $1 each. Remember, we have only five of these superb specimens. We can supply the same stamp at various prices, according to condition, at 80c, 85c and 90c each.

We can supply *genuine used originals* of the cent issue, as follows, all fine copies:

1c, black	40c
2c, mauve	35c
5c, blue, white paper	12c
Same, on original envelope	20c
5c, on blue surface paper	20c

PACKETS.

Every one of our packets catalogue at from five to ten times what we ask. We have a fine lot at 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. They will please you. We make packets to order. Send us any amount from 25c to $5, and we will please you or refund money.

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